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(17 Jan. 1887.)

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Hacks furnished by the day, week or month
Horses to the train day and night. Teams
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Chas. M. Meacham, Secy., " "
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J. M. Dulin, " "
Ben Carter, " "
John C. Whitlow, " "
Austin Peay, " "
Circuit Court.

John R. Grace, Judge, Clark, Ky. B. E. Un-
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meets first Monday in March and September.
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F. G. BROWNELL, " "
H. T. BEAN, " "
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in March, June, September, December.

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Meets first Monday in every month.

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ing and evening. Sunday school every Sab-
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ing and evening.

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J. L. Seargent, W. M.; M. C. A. H. C. Secy.

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W. Jones, W. M.; J. W. Harrison, Secy.
Meets every Friday night in R. of F. Hall.
Meets every Friday night in R. of F. Hall.

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Lupton, W. M.; J. W. Harrison, Secy.
Meets in R. of F. Hall, 2nd and 4th Monday
nights in each month.

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nights in each month.

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F. Hall. Meets every Friday night in R. of
F. Hall.

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and 4th Tuesday in each month, at R. of F.
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and 3rd Tuesday nights in Bell's Hall. E. W.
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Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesday in each month,
Augusta House, W. F. Randle, Secy.

HOPKINSVILLE LODGE, NO. 860, G. U. O.
OF F. B. Meets 2nd and 4th Monday nights
at Bell's Hall. Charles Lightfoot, W. M.; R. R.
Lander, Secy.

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Meets 1st and 3rd Monday nights at Bell's
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For the Cure of Coughs, Colds,
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covery of consumptive persons in ad-
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by all Druggists. Price, 25 Cents.

OPUMHABIT CURED
THOUSANDS of persons from the use of
this medicine. In 2-3 weeks, it cures
the most stubborn cases.

WANTED \$100.

CIVIL RIGHTS.

**The First and Second Sections of
the Bill of No Value in
the States.**

**And the Whites Have a Legal
Right to Refuse the Blacks
Equal Privileges.**

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—The most
important decision rendered by the
Supreme Court of the United States
to-day was that in the five cases com-
monly known as the Civil Rights
cases, which were submitted to the
court on printed arguments about a
year ago. The titles of these cases
and the States from which they came
are as follows: No. 1—The United
States against Murray Stanley, from
the United States Circuit Court for
the district of Kansas. No. 2—The
United States against Michael, from
the United States Circuit Court for
the district of California. No. 3—
The United States against Samuel
Nicholas, from the United States
Circuit Court for the Western dis-
trict of Missouri. No. 4—The United
States against Samuel D. Singleton,
from the United States Circuit Court
for the Southern district of New
York. No. 5—Richard A. Robinson
and wife against the Memphis
and Charleston Railroad Com-
pany, from the United States Circuit
Court for the district of Tennessee.

These cases were all based on the
first and second sections of the Civil
Rights Act of 1875, and were respec-
tively proceedings under that act for
not admitting certain colored persons
to equal accommodations and privi-
leges in inns or hotels, in railroad
cars and in theaters. The defense set
up in every case was the alleged un-
constitutionality of the law. The first
and second sections of the act,
which were the parts directly in con-
troversy, are as follows:

SECTION 1. That all persons within
the jurisdiction of the United States
shall be entitled to full and equal en-
joyment of the accommodations, ad-
vantages, facilities and privileges of
inns, public conveyances on land or
water, theatres and other places of
public amusement, subject only to the
conditions and limitations estab-
lished by the law, and applicable
alike to citizens of every race and
color, regardless of any previous con-
dition of servitude.

SECTION 2. That any person who
violates the first section shall be
liable to a fine of \$500 for each
offense, to be recovered in civil
action, and also to a penalty of from
\$500 to \$1,000, or imprisonment for
from thirty days to a year, to be
enforced in the criminal prosecution.

Exclusive jurisdiction is given to Dis-
trict and Circuit Courts of the United
States in cases arising under the law.

The rights and privileges claimed
by and denied to the colored persons
in these cases were full and equal ac-
commodations in hotels, in ladies'
cars on railroad trains and in the
dress circle in theaters. The court
in a long and carefully prepared op-
inion by Justice Bradley holds:

First—That Congress had no con-
stitutional authority to pass the sec-
tion in question; in either the 13th
14th amendment to the Constitu-
tion.

Second—That the Fourteenth
amendment is prohibitory upon the
States only, and that the legislation
authorized to be adopted by Congress
for enforcing that amendment is not
direct legislation on the matters pend-
ing by which the States are prohibi-
ted from making or enforcing certain
laws ordaining certain acts, but is
corrective legislation, necessary or
proper for counteracting and redress-
ing the effects of such laws or acts;
that in forbidding the States, for ex-
ample, to deprive any person of life,
liberty or property without due pro-
cess of law, and giving Congress the
power to enforce prohibition, it was
not intended to give Congress power
to provide due process of law for the
protection of life, liberty and prop-
erty (which would embrace all subjects
of legislation) but to provide mod-
ers for counteracting the opera-
tion and enforcement of laws obnoxious
to prohibition.

Third—That the Thirteenth
amendment gives no power to Con-
gress to pass the sections referred to,
because that amendment relates only
to slavery and involuntary servitude
which it abolishes, and gives Con-
gress the power to pass laws for its
enforcement; that this power only
extends to the subject matter of the
amendment itself, namely, slavery
and involuntary servitude and the
necessary incidents and consequences
of these conditions; that it has noth-
ing to do with the different races or
colors, but only refers to slavery,
the legal equality of the different
races and classes of citizens being
provided for in the Fourteenth
amendment, which prohibits the
States from doing anything to inter-
fere with such equality; that it is not
an infringement of the Thirteenth
amendment to refuse to any person
equal accommodations and privi-
leges in an inn or place of public
entertainment, however it may be
violative of his legal rights; that it
imposes upon him no badge of slavery,
or subjection of one person to
another, and the Thirteenth amend-

ment, to make contracts, to
be parties in court, and that if the
original Civil Rights act, which abol-
ished these incapacities, might be
supported by the Thirteenth amend-
ment, it does not therefore follow
that the act of 1877 can be supported
by it.

Fourth—That this decision affects
only the validity of the law in the
States, and not the Territories or
District of Columbia, where the leg-
islative power of Congress is unlim-
ited, and it does not undertake to de-
cide what Congress might or might
not do under its power to regular
commerce with foreign nations, and
amongst the several States, the law
not being drawn with any such view.

Fifth—That therefore it is the
opinion of the court that the first
and second sections of the act of Con-
gress of March 1, 1877, entitled "An
act to protect all citizens in their civil
and legal rights" are unconstitutional
and void, and judgment should be
rendered in favor of the defendants ac-
cordingly.

At the conclusion of the reading of
Justice Bradley's opinion, which oc-
cupied more than an hour, Justice
Harlan said that under ordinary cir-
cumstances and in an ordinary case
he should hesitate to set up his indi-
vidual opinion in opposition to that
of his eight colleagues, but in view of
what he thought that the people of
this country wished to accomplish
what they tried to accomplish, and
what they believed they had accom-
plished by this legislation, he must
press his dissent from the opinion of
the court. He had not had time since
the hearing of the opinion to prepare
a statement on the grounds of his
dissent, but he should prepare and
file one as soon as possible, and in the
meantime desired put upon record his
expression of his individual
judgment.

ATLANTA'S RECEPTION OF THE DE-
CISION.
[Special to the Courier Journal.]

ATLANTA, GA., Oct. 15.—An an-
nouncement of the decision of the
Federal Supreme Court that the Civil
Rights Bill was unconstitutional was
received with the wildest en-
thusiasm. One year ago Haverly's
Minstrels played an engagement in
Atlanta. A well-dressed negro
named Johnson seated himself in the
dress-circle, from whence he was
escorted by police officers. A month
ago suit under the criminal clause of
the Civil Rights Bill was instituted
against Manager Doggie and Haverly's
Minstrels. Next day Prof. Chase
of the colored school here, was on his
way to Atlanta from Augusta with
several colored students. On being
told news of the suit against Doggie
Prof. Chase ostentatiously brought
the students into the ladies' car
when a great commotion was made,
and the Professor narrowly escaped
violence. These events created a
deep feeling here. By a coincidence
the same troupe was playing here to-
night, and when one of the en-
semble announced to the audience the
decision of the court the entire house
rose and gave three cheers for the re-
sult.

OPINIONS ON THE DECISION.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 15.—The
National Republican will contain to-
morrow interviews with Fred Doug-
lass, Minister Langston, Prof. Green-
er and other prominent colored men
on the decision of the Supreme Court
on the Civil Rights Act. They agree
in considering the decision a matter
for regret. Douglass thinks it is a
step backward, and places the United
States in the rear of the civilized na-
tions of Europe and America. Its
moral effect will be, he thinks, mis-
chievous. Minister Langston, who
says he drafted the Civil Rights Bill
at the request of Charles Sumner,
says the only thing the colored peo-
ple in the States do when deprived
of their civil rights is to bring action
under the common law in the State
courts. The Civil Rights Act, he
says, did not confer any rights upon
the colored people, but merely pro-
vided for the enforcement of laws
confirming those rights, and conse-
quently the decision of the court to-
day did not take away from the col-
ored people any of the rights conferred
by the Fourteenth amendment.

WHAT HON. LYMAN TRUMBULL SAYS.
CHICAGO, Oct. 16.—Ex-United
States Senator Lyman Trumbull, in
an interview on the Supreme Court
decision upon the Civil Rights Bill,
says he always considered it uncon-
stitutional; that it attempted to con-
fer on the negro a social privilege
which he could only acquire person-
ally in common with other citizens,
and that his civil rights as a citizen
of the United States are not injured
by the decision.

Thousands are being cured of Ca-
tarrh every year with Hall's Catarrh
Cure, that the doctors had given up
and said could not be cured. 75 cents
a bottle. Sold by Gish & Garner.

What influence has the moon on
the tide? The teacher asked John
Henry, and John Henry said it de-
pended on what was tied; if it was a
dog it made him howl, and if it was
a gate it untied it just as soon as a
cow or a young man came along. It
is such as this that make school
teachers want to tie the moon and dis-
cover it. Every day at a school. Boston.

Who is to Die?

Stand by to lower the boat! shout-
ed the captain; and then he muttered
gloomily to himself, "It's our only
chance now."

It was indeed. For three days the
French brig, St. Pierre, homeward
bound from Isle de Bourbon, had
fought against as fierce a gale as ever
swept around the stormy Cape of
Good Hope. Captain and crew had
done all that men could do to save
the ship, but in vain. Their only
chance now was in taking to the one
boat that the storm had left them.

As Captain Picard turned around
from giving his orders he found him-
self suddenly face to face with a pale,
delicate-looking lady in deep mourn-
ing, who had just come up the after-
hatchway with a little boy in her
arms.

Poor Madame Lachaux! She might
well look worn and sad. Her hus-
band had gone home an invalid; his
only daughter had died a few weeks
before; and now, just as there seemed
a chance of her seeing home and
friends once more, death, in his
worst form, was hovering over her-
self.

Captain Picard broke to her, as
gently as possible, the fatal news that
the ship was sinking and that their
only hope was to take to the sea in a
small boat. At this announcement
the poor mother's sickly face grew
paler still, and she pressed her child
convulsively in her arms.

"Ma'amelle no fear, said a huge
Senegal negro, emerging from the
hatchway at that moment; old
Achille and Perrot take care of her
and Monsieur Henri too—Monsieur
Henri, come to Achille!"

He took the child in his arms as he
spoke, while a second negro came up
to help the captain in lowering Mad-
ame Lachaux into the boat, which
was so fiercely tossed by the surging
waves that it was no easy matter to
reach it.

At last the boat was full, and they
shoved off. Hardly had she got clear
of the ship when she gave a violent
roll, plunged forward, rose again, and
then with a sound like distant thun-
der, the in-rushing water blew up the
decks, and down went the doomed
ship head foremost.

But those in the overloaded boat
found that they had only exchanged
one danger for another. The huge
waves that broke over her every mo-
ment, drenching them all to the skin,
filled the boat faster than they could
bale her out; and crowded together
as they were, they had no room either
to row or make sail. The sailors
whispered together and looked
gloomily at the lady and her party,
and at last one was heard to mut-
ter:

"Better get rid of them than can't
work than of them that can, any-
how."

Our lives are as precious to us as
theirs are to them, growled another.
If the boat's got to be lightened, they
are the ones to go.

The captain, who had heard and
undisturbed, felt for his pistol, but it
was gone. Several sailors were al-
ready on their feet to fling the help-
less mother and child overboard,
when the two gigantic negroes
stepped between.

"Look, see, you men, cried Achille,
you want light boat. Black man
heavier than white lady. Suppose
you swear let madame and Monsieur
Henri live, I and Perrot jump over-
board."

It was all over in a moment.
Scarcely had the savage crew moved
in spite of themselves, given the re-
quired pledge, than the brave fellows,
kissing their mistress's hand and em-
bracing little Henri, with a quiet
good-bye, little master, plunged head-
long into the sea.

The heroic sacrifice was not made
in vain. The boat, they lightened,
could be more easily managed, while
the gale began at length to show
signs of abating. On the following
afternoon they were seen and picked
up by an English schooner, and a few
weeks more saw Madame Lachaux
safe in her husband's house at Ly-
ons.

Three months later madame and
her husband were on a visit to St.
Malo, the fresh sea-air of which was
thought better for little Henri at that
season than hot, dusty Lyons. The
child and his mother (this time ac-
companied by Monsieur Lachaux
himself) were sitting on a bench un-
der the trees of the boulevard, fac-
ing the harbor, when the lady's at-
tention was attracted by a few words
that fell from a rough-looking man
in a well-worn pilot-coat, who was
talking to a friend a few yards off.

"And now that they are here, said
he, as if finishing a story, I don't
know what to do with them, for they
don't even know where their mistress
lives."

Where did you say you picked
them up? asked his companion.

A bit to the Southwest of the Cape,
hanging onto some broken spars that
must have floated off from their ves-
sel when she foundered. When I
found out that they were Senegal ne-
gros I offered to put 'em ashore on
the way to France; but no, they
must come home to find their mis-
tress, and I can tell you they worked
their passage like men. But how
they're to find her, I can't think, for

And here she is, broke in the lady
herself, stepping up to him.

A few minutes later the faithful ne-
groes (thus rescued as if by a miracle
from the death to which they had de-
voted themselves) were embracing
their little Monsieur Henri with up-
rushing cries of joy; and from that
day until their death, thirty years
later, they were the happiest, as well
as the best-cared-for, servants in the
whole South of France.

Cured of Spasms.
"I am well and happy again," says
our fair correspondent, Miss Jennie
P. Warren, 740 W. Van Buren St.,
Chicago, Ill., "your *Samarian Ner-
vine* cured me of spasms."

Keeping Our End Up.
[San Francisco Post.]

As last Thursday's west bound
train passed Cape Horn, a large party
of Englishmen of the "direct-from
London variety," crowded on the
platform and expressed their disap-
satisfaction at the scenery, which was
not at all up to the guide-book, you
know, by Jove!

As they returned to their seats to
enjoy a jolly good British allround
grumble, entirely oblivious of the in-
dignant glances of the native passen-
gers, a meek looking, gentle-voiced
journalist from "Frisco" approached
from the end of the car and volun-
teered to give the tourists some facts
concerning the country. In an in-
genious way he answered their
questions in a manner that reduced
our critics from over-the-pond to con-
dition of profound amazement, not to
say awe.

The next morning the journalist
was informed by the porter that a
committee of gentlemen wanted to
see him in the baggage car. As he
entered the latter, he found a dozen
travelers, all native and to the man-
or born, waiting to receive him.
The spokesman advanced and said:

"You are the party who was giving
those globe trotters in the rear some
pointers about the coast, I believe.
I am, sir, said the quilldriver, mod-
estly.

"You told them, I understand, con-
tinued the chairman, that Mount
Shasta was 79,000 feet high.
The same.

"You divulged the well known fact
that trains on this road were often
detained four days by herds of buffa-
lo, and that they frequently have to
use a Gatling on the cowcatcher to
prevent the locomotive being pushed
off the track by grizzly bears?"

"Yes, sir."